



## Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,  
DANIEL McCLEURE, of Morgan.  
Auditor of State,  
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.  
Treasurer of State,  
NATH'L F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.  
Attorney General,  
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.  
Supreme Judges,  
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.  
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.  
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.  
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

## JASPER:

FRIDAY, : : : APRIL 2, 1858.

## Protectorate over Canton.

From the dispatches from Canton, dated January 14th, we learn that Canton was taken on the 20th of December. Commissioner Yeh and the Tartar General were taken prisoners on the 5th of January. Yeh was taken in the dress of a Coolie, and was sent on board the British ship Inflexible. The Cantonese were returning to the city, but the blockade had not been raised. A new Chinese Governor, under British authority, had been appointed. The Governor, Pihquei, was subsequently installed as Vice Governor of the city, with powers similar to those wielded by Yeh. The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made with the government of Peking. A commission, composed of two Englishmen and one Chinese, had been charged with the supervision of the government, and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to return, and assuring them of their protection. At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and of the resumption of trade within a week. In the assault upon Canton there were numerous hand to hand encounters. The British lost one hundred, and the French thirty killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

However this difficulty with China may end, it can scarcely be doubted that the Chinese would lead far happier lives—or if not happier, at least purer and better lives—if they were governed by a strong, just hand; if their country was opened to commerce, and themselves wheeled into intercourse with the rest of the world. In expatiating on the occupation of Canton, a cotemporary very justly remarks that "the establishment of a British and French Protectorate over Canton, one of the chief cities of an empire which contains nearly one half of the population of the globe, is an event of no small importance. Its results cannot be calculated or measured by any of the ordinary rules that apply to such movements. The professed object of the allies in taking this step is to compel the Emperor to afford redress for certain alleged grievances for which they have been unable to obtain satisfaction by diplomatic means. Will the seizure of one of the great seaport cities of the empire bring them any nearer the accomplishment of their purpose? We think not. In the last war, when the Chinese Government found that fighting was a losing game, they purchased peace by paying Great Britain six million dollars. They might be inclined to do so now, and thus settle the matter; but unfortunately the hostile feeling is not confined to the inhabitants of Canton, nor is their influence apparently very great

with the government at Peking. With in a short time the war has assumed a more national character on the part of the Chinese than it ever did before, and the Mandarins of the Northern provinces have issued the most inflammatory proclamations against the "foreigner devils," which, emanating directly from Peking, must be considered as an expression of the Celestial Government. It is true, that judging from the ease with which a few thousand men have captured the most populous and powerful city of the seaboard, the ultimate success of the British scarcely admits of a doubt; but the Chinese do not very easily lose their confidence in their own superiority, and repeated defeats, like those which they suffered in 1841 and 1842, fail to convince them that resistance is hopeless. Before they arrive at this conclusion, what innumerable evils they will have to endure from the invasion of their country, the ruin of their trade, and the destruction of thousands of lives, perfectly innocent of any knowledge, much less complicity in the action of their Government.—This being the case, the allies will either have to enlarge the scale of their operations or to renounce altogether their present efforts to force the Chinese to terms. It seems to us that having gone so far, they cannot now stop short, and that they will have to send expeditions into the interior, either to Peking or to the tea districts. The magnitude and risk of such operations will, of course, bring them within the conditions of military conquest, and compel them to provide for the permanent retention of their acquisitions. Once drawn into such necessities, it is difficult to fix the precise point at which they may halt.—The events thus shadowed forth are far from being as improbable as at first may appear. It was from such small beginnings that the British erected their empire in India, and the French their colonies in Africa. But in any case, supposing the Chinese likely to make the required concessions after the lesson they have already received, it is certain the two nations whose forces are engaged in this demonstration will endeavor to secure to themselves exclusive trading advantages. They can hardly be blamed for this, seeing that they have had all the trouble and all the cost of the effort to bring this stubborn people to reason. It is a pity that the instructions of the American Commissioner were of so strict a nature that he could not interfere to an extent that would have enabled him to secure a participation in the benefits of any arrangement that may be arrived at. As it is, we shall probably be condemned to occupy the position of outsiders until by picking a quarrel of our own, we can enforce an equal distribution of the spoils.

For the Jasper Courier.  
Bank Failures.

Within a number of months past in many States of the Union, under different systems and charters, numerous banks have failed in business. And such will be the case in all time to come: for it is the destiny of all banks in the United States to fail. Many years of experience prove this. The failures of banks for the last few months have been productive of more disasters to the community, and greater losses, than have been sustained from any other cause. At such a time as this, when from and through the banking system that now exists in every State, and while the people are yet suffering from their heavy losses by these chartered monopolies, there are many who strive to bolster and perpetuate them; who, without even waiting until the noise and crash of falling banks has subsided, are earnest in their desires to rebuild these rickety, false, and rotten edifices of financial ruin and disaster. But the day has come, and the people are beginning to awake from their lethargy, and believe that no system is safe, and are preparing to return to a sound metallic currency, the only correct basis.

## A JACKSONIAN.

Mr. S. J. Cromer, Esq., has our thanks for late papers.

## Bachelors.

A few days since there arrived in our town a very worthy individual belonging to that much abused and vilified, but, as some think, really sepiable and deserving portion of humanity, styled "confirmed bachelors," "old bachelors," &c. The party referred to, though well known in this place and vicinity, and bearing a well established reputation, had, it seems, on his arrival here, to run the gauntlet of innuendoes and opprobrium afresh, being assailed on all sides with such greetings and mock sympathetic exclamations as the following: "La! aint you married yet? Well I never!"—"Have they really sacked you again? its a burnin' shame!"—"Well you may as well cave in now, old boy. Its plain you can't come it" and so on, *ad infinitum*.

A benevolent and considerate member of our community, an eye witness of the aforesaid proceedings, having his indignation thoroughly aroused by what he believes to be the false position assumed by the "accusers of the brother," and the outrageous treatment awarded to one every way worthy of the noble class to which he belongs, sends us the following for insertion:

## For the Jasper Courier.

## A Word in Defence of the Right.

Among all the false positions and prejudices entertained by society, and so generally held by the world at large, there is none less tenable or more unjust than those in relation to bachelors. They are styled by married men, who have put their foot in to it, as only "half-perfected beings," "cheerless vagabonds," but "half pair of scissors," and many other such like titles are given them; while, on the other hand, they extol their state as one of such perfect bliss that a change from earth to heaven would be somewhat of a doubtful good. Now, if they are so happy, why don't they enjoy their happiness, and hold their tongues about it? What do half the men get married for? Simply that they may have somebody to dust their stockings, sew buttons on their shirts, and trot their babies; that they may have somebody, as a married man once said, to pull off their boots when they are a little balmy! These fellows are always talking of the "loneliness" of bachelors. Loneliness indeed! Who is petted to death by ladies with marriageable daughters—invited to tea, and to evening parties—and told to drop in just when convenient! The bachelor—especially if he has a "competency." Who lives in clover all his days, is made President of the nation, and when he dies has flowers strewn on his grave by the girls who couldn't entrap him! The bachelor! Who strews flowers on the married man's grave! his widow! Not a bit of it; she pulls down the tombstone that a six weeks' grief has set up in her heart, and goes and gets married again, she does! Who goes to bed early because time hangs heavily on his hands! The married man. Who gets a scolding for picking out the softest part of the bed; and for waking up the baby when he turns out in the morning! The married man! Who has wood to split, house hunting and marketing to do, the young ones to wash, and the lazy servants to look after! The married man! Who is taken up for whipping his wife! The married man! Finally, who has got the Scripture on his side! The bachelor. St. Paul knew what he was talking about—"He that marries does well; he that marries not does better."

## VINDEK.

A strong effort is now being made in Perry county to procure the removal of the county seat from Rome to Cannellton. The citizens of the latter place offer to the county for a court house a large school house, which has just been erected, and which they claim is well adapted for the purpose. We consider this effort on the part of the citizens of Cannellton a sensible one. Why a place like Rome, containing so scanty a population, so entirely destitute of enterprise, and in general so thoroughly antiquated, should so long remain the county seat of Perry, while the suitability of Cannellton for such a purpose is so obvious, is to most a subject of no little surprise. We hope the people of Cannellton will succeed in this move, as we are decidedly of the opinion that not only their interests, but those of Perry county generally demand this change.

In Indiana, where the "Republican" party are the minority, and where they cannot hope for success without aid from members of other parties, a desperate effort is being made to coax and wheedle the anti Lecompton democrats to leave their own party and fall into the Black Republican ranks. To this end they are shaping their entire policy for the canvass; to this end they refused to renege the Philadelphia platform in words, though, to satisfy the honest and consistent portion of their own party, they were compelled to put in the substance and essence.

In Ohio, however, where they think they have a clear majority, the Republican leaders are proclaiming in advance that there can be no affiliation with the anti Lecompton democrats. The Ohio State Journal, in an elaborate article, endeavors to show that the cause of the present difficulty was the repeal of the Missouri compromise, of which measure Judge Douglas was the author; that if Kansas should become a slave state, to Judge Douglas would belong the blame; and that Mr. D. is now entitled at the hands of the Republicans to only the credit of making partial reparation for a former great error. The Journal then goes on to repudiate any fusion between the Republicans and the anti Lecompton democrats, unless the latter shall come fairly and squarely upon the Republican platform of no more slave States and Congressional intervention to prevent the existence of slavery in the Territories.

It will thus be seen that in Ohio, where the Republicans think they have strength enough to carry their ticket without making concessions to the anti Lecompton democrats, they are determined to maintain their old position of Congressional sovereignty, and that all who act with them will be considered as holding to the same doctrine. This, of course, is the very opposite of the principle contended for by the Douglas democrats—the principle which they are now insisting upon in their efforts to defeat Lecompton.

As soon as the Republicans of Indiana shall think that they are strong enough to without democratic aid, or discover that it is impossible to get aid from that source, they will, like their brethren in Ohio and other strong abolition States, plant themselves upon the broad principle of Congressional sovereignty enunciated in the Philadelphia platform. It would be far more honest in them to do so. It is what they believe in their hearts, and when they profess otherwise their professions belie their convictions.

But there is no possible reason why the Douglas democrats should have anything to do with the Black Republicans or their ticket. The democracy of Indiana stand upon an anti Lecompton platform; the nominees of their convention stand upon an anti Lecompton platform; the mass of the democracy of Indiana repudiate the Calhoun dodge, and for ourselves are utterly opposed to resigning the hands of the Lecompton managers the right of styling themselves exclusively "the Democratic party of Indiana."—N. Albany Ledger.

NO KANSAS! NO DOUGLAS!  
BUT

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